FDT SER EBAGEFIELD

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to Southern Rights, News, Politics, General Intelligence, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JANUARY 24, 1855.

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SEEDER STEELE Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance-Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six months-and THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must INVARIABLY be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

sertion, and 37t cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged ac-Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so or

diberal terms-it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For announcing a Candidate, Three Dullars, IN For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be

aid by the Magistrate advertising. Law Notice.

MESSRS. SPANN & MAGRATH, in partnership, will practice in LAA AND EQUITY. Office opposite the residence of Mr. G. Addison. One or the other will always be in office. 51 0

Law Notice.

THE Undersigned have formed a Partnership, and will PRACTICE LAW in Edgefield, Abbeville and Lexington.

GEORGE W. LANDRUM,

ABNER PERRIN. Edgefield C. H., Sept 21, 1854. tf 36

DENTAL SURGERY! DR. H. PARKER, respectfully informs he cit zens of Edgefield District, that he may be found during sale day week at the Planter's Hotel, Edgefield C. H., and at his residence on the Anderson road, eighteen miles North-east of the Village, on every Friday and Saturday following. Specimens of his work, put up on the latest and most improved principles, can be seen at his Office. Sleepy Creek, P. O.

Dec 27

tf 50

Practice of Surgery! DR. JURIAH HARRIS Augusta, Ga., is prepared to accommodate with Lodging and Nursing, such patients as may be directed to him for SURGICALOPERATIONS or Treatment. Masters may be assured that their Servants will have every necessary attention.

Augusta, May 26, 19.

Law and Equity.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of Law and Equity. OFFICE at Edgefield C. H., S. C.
M. L. BONHAM,

S. W. MABRY.

FRESH ARRIVALS. DR. A. G. TEAGUE respectfully informs

is friends and citizens of Edgefield generally.

that he has just received a LARGE ADDITION to his already extensive Stock of fresh and genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. His Drugs are carefully examined by himself, and all that are found worthless, rejected; and those that are approved may be relied on as efficient and

of uniform action.

ALL of his Medicinal Compounds, Tinetures. Pills, Ointments, &c., &c., are put up under his own supervision and in strict accordance with the

United States Dispensatory.

From his long and extensive experience in the practice of Medicine, he has made several Com-pounds of his own, not to be found in the Dispensa-

tory, viz :- A Preparation for the CROUP, which he has used extensively for eighteen years, and re-commends with confidence; a VERMIFUGE, safe and efficient; and many other Compounds which he makes extemporaneously to fulfil the indications in each particular case for which it is used. It would require more space than could be obtained in a Newspaper to give a Catalogue of the Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals kept and sold by

him-sufficeit to say, he can furnish a Physician's Office COMPLETE, with Physick and Furniture. He has added to his former Stock some of the most reliable Vegetable extracts, viz: PODOPHIL LIN, STILLINGINE, LEPTANDRIN, &c. Planters and families can be supplied with all Medicines necessary in a family-and when desired, directions put up with each article. All of the most reputable NOSTRUMS may be

found in his Establishment. Also, Candies, Kisses, Sugar Plums and

ALSO, FINE WINES AND BRANDY, for Medicinal purposes TINE TOBACCO & SECARS.

Perfumery of his own and Northern make. hard to beat.

SOAPS.—A large and extensive variety.

CANDLES,-Wax, Sperm and Adamantine. Paints, Oils and Dve Stuffs.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c. BRUSHES .- Marking, Sash, Tool, Paint, Graining, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Crumb, Shoe, Horse and

Tanners Brushes. PENCILS—Camel's and Sable Hair, large size. And last though not least; the finest HAIR BRUSH-ES ever offered in the place, of various patrons

Dressing and extra fine COMBS. DUSTING BRUSHES,-An excellent article. PAPER-Fools Cap and Letter Paper, common

and fine.
NOTE PAPER-Various sizes and fancy styles ENVELOPES—Common Buff, Plain White and Fancy Note Envelopes, Fancy Note Envelopes,
INK, PENS, PENCILS AND CRAYONS.

Osborne's American Water Calours. Gum Elastic Balls-Solid, Hollow and Fine,—Parlor Balls for the Ladies, inviting them to exercise within doors, when the weather is too inclemment to be out.

For the Planters 150,000 Lbs. Peruvian Guano,

and SALTS. 70 Bbls. Kettleweil's CHEMICAL SALTS, 30 " Pure ground PLASTER. The above celebrated Manures for sale by

J. SIBLEY & SON. Hamburg, Nov 14, Hamburg, Nov 14, tf 44
The Laurensville Herald, Independent Press and Anderson Gazette will copy the above four times, and forward bills to J. S. & SON. times, and forward bills to

Saddlery and Harness.

A FINE assortment to be found, and at low prices, at ROBINSON& JACKSON'S. Hamburg, Dec 4,

Miscellaneous.

The Maid of the Inn, or Female Intrepidity.

It was in the year 1832, towards the close of November. A light snow, mingled with sleet, was whirled about by the wind, and pierced through every crevice of a little road-side inn, situated between Hornberg and Rottwell, on the frontier of the duchy of Baden.

Two travellers, driven by the bad weather to the shelter of this humble hostlery, were forgetting their hunger and weariness in the comforts of the hearty repast of smoked beef. The his-ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 37t cents for each subsequent insertion.

Sing and roaring of a large stove contrasted favorably in the travellers' ears with the loud mounting of the north wind without, and disposed them still more to the enjoyment of the good

The innkeeper and his wife had for their only domestic, a young girl of Baden, whom they had brought up from childhood. Krettel, for such was her name, was a host in herself, housekeeper and maid to her mistress, cook in the kitchen, valet de chambre to the stray visitants in the best room, groom in the stable-the hardy and good humored German girl fuitilled all the duties usually shared by a large establishment of servants.

Ten o'clock struck, and the travellers, having finished their supper, drew nearer to the group that had collected round the stove, Father Ho"kirck, the minister, their host, and some neighbors who had entered by chance. The conversation turned on the fearful and murderous events of which the neighboring forest had been the scene, and each one had his own story to tell, surpassing the rest in horror. Father Hoffkirck was among the foremost in terrifying his audience by the different adventures, all more or less tragical. The worthy father had just finished a horrible story of robbers, quite a chef d' cavre in its way. The scene of the legend was a little more than a gun-shot from the inn door; it was a tradition, unfortunately; but an ancient gibbet, which still remained on the identical spot, gave to the narration an air of gloomy veracity, which no one dared to question. This place was, in-deed, made formidable throughout the province, as being, it was said, the rendezvous of a troop of bandits, who held there, every night there

mysterious meetings.

All the guests were still under the influence of the terror which the story of father Hoffkirck had caused, when one of the travellers before mentioned offered to bet two ducats that no one dared to set off at that moment to the fatal spot, and trace with charcoal a cross on the gibbet, The very idea of such a proposition increased

the fears of the company.

A long silence was their only reply, Suddenly, the young Krettel, who was quietly spinning in the corner, rose up and accepted the bet, ask-ing her master's consent at the same time. He and his good wife at the first refused, alleging the loneliness of the place, in case of danger. But this fearless damsel persisted, and was at last suffered to depart.

Brottel only requested that the inn door should be left open until her return, and taking a piece of charcoal, to prove on the morrow that she had really visited the spot, she rapidly walked toward the gibbet. When close beside it, she started, fancying she heard a noise. However, after a moment of hesitataion, she stepped forward, ready to take flight at the least danger .-The noise was renewed. Krettel listened intently, and the sound of a horse's feet struck upon her ear. Her terror prevented her at first from seeing how near it was to her-that the object of fear was fastened to the gibbet itself. She took courage, darted forward and traced the cross. At the same instant the report of a pistol showed her that she had been noticed. By a movement as swift as thought, she unloosened the horse, leaped on the saddle, and fled like lightning. She was pursued; but, redoubling her speed, she reached the inn yard, called out to them to close the gate, and fainted away .-When the brave girl recovered from her fright, she told her surprising story, and was warmly congratulated on her courage and presence of mind. All admired the horse, which was of striking beauty. A small leathern valise was attached to the saddle; but father Hoffkirck would not suffer it to be opened, except in the presence of the Burgomaster.

On the morrow, which was Sunday the innkeeper, his wife and their guests, all set off for the neighboring town, where they intended, af-ter the service, to acquaint the Burgomaster with the last evening's adventures. Krettel, left sole guardian of the house, was advised not to admit any one until her master's return .-Many a young girl would have trembled at being in her situation; but this young servant maid, having seen the party disappear, fearlessly set about her household duties, singing with a light heart and a clear voice some pious hymn which her kind mistress had taught her.

An hour had scarcely passed, when there came a knock on the outer door. It was a traveller on horseback, who asked leave to rest for a little while. Krettel at first refused; but on the promise of the cavalier that he would only of the departed. breakfast and depart, she agreed to admit him. Besides, the man was well dressed and alone, so there was little to fear from him. The stranger wished himself to take his horse to the stable and remained a long time examining and admiring the noble steed wich had arrived the previous evening in a manner so unexpected. While breakfasting he asked many questions about the inn and its owners-inquired whose was the horse that attracted his attention so much: and in short, acted so successfully that the poor girl, innocent of all deceit, told hime of her late adventure, and ended by confessing she was all alone. She instantly felt a vague sense of having committed some imprudence, for the stranger listened to her with singular attention and seemed to take a greater interest than simple curiosity in what she was saying. The breakfast was prolonged to the utmost length. At last, after a few unimportant questions, the traveller desired the servant girl to bring him a bottle of wine. Krettel rose to obey; but on reaching the cellar, found that the stranger followed her, and turning around, she saw the glitter of a pistol handle through his vest. Her presence of mind failed her not at this critical moment. When they had reached the foot of the stairs, she suddenly extinguished the light, and stood up against the wall. The man, muttering imprecations, advanced a few steps, groping his way. Krettel, profiting by this movement, re-mounted the steps, agile and noiseless-ly, closed and bolted the door upon the pretended traveller, and then barricaded herself in an upper chamber, there to await her master's ar-

Krettel had not been many minutes enscone. ed in her retreat, when a fresh knocking resounded at the inn door, and she perceived there two ill-looking men, who asked her what had become of a traveller who had been there a short time before. From their description of his appearance, the young girl immediately discovered that the person sought for was the stranger whom she had locked in the cellar-nevertheless, she thought it most prudent to make no admission on the subject. On her refusing their request to open the door, the two men threatened to

fear; for she knew that they could easily accomplish their project by means of the iron bars fixed to the windows of the lower story. In this perplexity, Krettel looked around her, and her eve fell on a musket that hung from the wall, relie of her master's younger days. She seized is, and pointing the muzzle out of the window cried out that she would fire on the first man who attempted to ascend.

The two robbers-for that such they were, could no longer be doubted-struck dumb at the sight of fire-arms, where, expecting no resistance, they brought no weapons, and confound ed at such intrepidity, went away, muttering the most fearful menaces, and vowing to return again in greater force. In spite of her terror, our heroine remained firm at her post. An hour passed away in this critical position. At last the girl perceived her master and friends coming in sight, accompanied by the Burgomaster and some officers.

The brave Krettel rushed to the door, and her fear, amounting almost to despair, gave place to the liveliest joy. To the wonder and admira-tion of all, she related what had happened; the Burgomaster especially lavished on her the warmest praise, for her heroic conduct. The officers went in search of the robber, whom Krettel had imprisoned with so much address and presence of mind. After a sharp resistance, he was bound and secured, and soon after recognized as the chief of a band of robbers who had for some time spread terror over the country His men, wandering without a captain, were quickly taken or dispersed. The Burgomaster decided that the horse and valise, which contained a large number of gold pieces, should be given to the young Krettel, whose courage had so powerful-y contributed to rid the country of a banditti who had infested it for so long a time.

" MAY YOU DIE AMONG YOUR KINDRED."

Soon after the declaration of peace between the United States and Mexico, we were a passenger on a steamer from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The cabin of the boat was crowded with officers, who had served in the war. They were the miserable remnant of a large body of brave men, who had devoted themselves to the service of their country. Their comrades slept in soldiers' graves in a foreign land. They had gone out to fight the battles of our nation, and iaid their bones beneath the walls of Chepultepec and Perote, on the plains of Buena Vista, and on the hillside of Cherubusco. It was " the fortune of war," and a grateful country should embalm their memories in its great heart of hearts!

Those who returned from the hard-fought battles of Mexico, who had passed through the perils of siege and storm, and the more terrible onslaught of a deathly climate, were scarcely more fortunate than they who won a soldier's bier, and left their bones to bleach on the bloodstained plain. Disease had fastened its insidious talon them, and they were at the mercy of the lestrover.

Among the common soldiers, who were piled away like logs by the engine and boilers on the main deck of the steamer, there was scarcely one who bore not the seeds of disease and death in his frame. - They were pale, emuciated-lfterally appearing to have one foot in the grave. We conversed with one whose cheek-bones protruded through the skin; who was, without exaggeration, nothing but skin and bones. He issured us that his hip-bones, and those of other prominent parts of his body, were bare. He had slept, on the passage from Vera Cruz, on the bare planks of the vessel. Probably he long ago went down to his grave. No better typification of the horrors of war could be found, than this man. When the steamer had passed Memphis, the

weather, which had been oppressively hot, suddenly changed. The change was heralded by a severe tornado, which tore up trees by the roots and blowed the boat ashore. A cool, northerly wind sprung up, which produced a very marked effect upon the poor, sick soldiers. them were suddenly and violently seized, after the boat entered the Ohio, with an alarming disease. The boiler-deck resounded with the groams of anguished sufferers, and the horrid cries of the delirions. That day, three of them died. The romito, or yellow fever, which they had brought in their veins from the arid plains of Mexico, had done its work in sight of the native hills of the victim.. Home was at hand, and they who had passed through the perils of war, famine and disease, died alone, even while the arms of affection were outstretching to en-

It was sad-that sudden dashing down of the cup of joy? The loved ones at home, to whom the coming of the wanderers had been announced, were doomed to a cruel disappointment, Others died as the charnel steamer wended her

way through the green hills. We buried them at midnight. The kind in entions of the officers to convey their remains to Cincinnatti, and give them the honors of a martail burial, were defeated by the rapid process of decomposition. The steamer was hauled up by the river side, and a shallowed grave hollowed out, in which the hodies of the brave soldiers were placed. No prayer was said, no solemn dirge rose on midnight air for the repose

"Not a drum was heard nor a funeral note." It was the saddest funeral we ever attended -sad, because the hand of affection had not laved the fevered brow of the dving men; sad, because in the midst of the land in whose cause they had died, no loved one had closed the eyes of the sinking sufferers. Home with wife and children—all that renders home the sanctuary of the affections, was almost in sight of their longing eyes; bu they closed them in death before they realized the joyous hour, whose anticipated jovs had cheered their hearts through many a

"May you die among your kindred." Never till then could we realize the depth of meaning which these words convey. The pen of sentiment is powerless, the inspiration of the poet utterly inadequate to convey it. They have grouned on the sick bed in a form land who have faced death on a camp-couch, who have met the menacing glance of rim mon-ster away from the "loved ones of ome," alone can form an adequate conception of the idea.

"May you die among your kindred," When loving hearts are near, Who will whisper hope and comfort, And love shall cast out fear.

THE judicial blindness of pride is seen in this, that those are the proudest who have nothing to be proud of. Such pride is the manifestation of essential self-love-of that love of self which exists where self is most vile and unlove-

NEATNESS, and its reverse, among the poor, are almost a certain test of their moral charac-

"It is affirmed by scientific gentlemen," ays the Boston Post, "that the pressure of the times, if it could be used as a propelling power, would force a vessel across the Atlantic in twenty-four hours."

THE Worchester Transcript knows a hope's sollloquy, with, "You confounded Jezeman so mean, that he won't draw his breath for bel, I'll be the death of you!" scale the wall. The poor girl trembled with fear that, he will loose the interest.

Select Poetry.

AN AGED PASTOR. He stands in the desk-that grave old man, With an eye still bright, the' his cheek is wan, And his long white locks are backward rolled From his noble brow of classic mould; And his form though bent by weight of years, Somewhat of its primal beauty wears.

He opens the page of the sacred word; Not a whispet, not low nor loud, is heard, Even folly assumes a serious look. As he readeth the words of the Holy Book ; And the thoughtless and gay grow reverent there; As he opens his lips in fervent prayer.

He stands as the grave old prophet stood, Proclaiming the truth and the living God; Pouring reproof on the ears of men Whose hearts are at ease in their folly and sin; With a challeuge of guilt still unforgiven, To the soul unfitted-unmeet for Heaven.

Oh, who can but honor that good old man, As he neareth his three score years and ten; Who hath made it the work of his life to bless Our world in its woe and wickedness; Still guiding the few who were wont to stray In the paths of sin, to the narrow way.

With a kindly heart through the lapsing year, He hath shared your joys, he hath wiped your

He hath stood by the couch when your lov'd ones

Yes a sword hath pierced through his own Oh weep for him, who had wept for you.

Methinks you will grieve another day, When the good old man hath passed away ; When the last of the ebbing sands have run, When his labor is over and his work is done; Who will care for the flock and keep the fold When his pulse is still, and his heart is cold?

We will miss him then, every look and tone, So familiar now, forever gone, Will thrill the heart with inward pain, And long will be listen for them in vain ; When a stranger form and a stranger face Shall stand in your honored Pastor's place. THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Gents may sigh for their regalias, Maids for their dainty cups of tea, But someting in this pleasant world Has greater charms for me. 'Tis not exchanging gossip With your neighbors as they pass, Glancing o'er the latest fashions, Nor yet looking in the glass.

It is sitting, nice and easy, In a cosy old arm-chair, With the open casement nigh you, Filled with fragrant summer air, And the "weekly paper" lying, With its choicest gems of thought, Wholesome stories, poets musings, From the far of city brought.

Dropped into your quiet window. In the leafy country here, Where the cricket low is chirping, And no jarring sounds are near. Food it gives so lightsome, cheering, For your sometimes doubting mind. And it brings with modest teachings, Truths that you could never find

And I know that you will join me, When I wish there soon might be One in every cottage window, From Nebraska to the sea. And that all their happy inmates, On the prarie, in the glade, Knew to read them and to love them. And would see the printer paid.

TEST OF AFFECTION.

Mr. Archibald Stanhope-a groggy sentimentalist, residing in Buckley street, l'hiladelphiaconceived the harrowing suspicion that his wife was not so passionately fond of him as a lady of good taste should be; and to put the matter to a fair trial, he hit on a little stratagem, which he put in practice the other day, with the results hereafter to be detailed.

He took a suit of clothes and composed an effigy of himself, by stuffling the garments with a quantity of straw, which had lately been discharged from an old bed. Having suspended this figure to a rafter in a garret by means of a piere of clothesline, he ensconced himself behind pile of rubbish in the same garret, to watch

After a while his little daughter came up for skipping-rope, and caught a glimpse of the suspended figure. She ran down the stairs, screaming, "On! mother, mother, daddy has

"Now for it," thought Archibald, in ambusende; we shall have a touching scene presently !" "Hung himself?" he heard Mrs. S. repeat, as she walked leisurely up stairs, "he hasn't got spirit enough for such a thing, or he would have done it long ago. Well; I believe he has done she continued as she came in view of Archibald's straw representative. "Mol (to the little girl,) I think he ought to be cut down. You had better go into the kitchen and get a knife, my dear, but don't go down too fast, or you might fall and hurt yourself. Stay-I for-

and ask him to lend us his paring knife; tell him to whet it a little before he sends it. And, Mol-S., when her daughter had departed, "I hope we'll get him down before the vital spark's extinct—for these buryings are very troublesome, and cost money. He wanted to put an end to himself, too; and I think I ought to let him have taken down the American flag, banished our his own way for once in his life; he used to say Consul, and taken possession of the property of that I was always a crossing him. I wish he hadn't spoiled that new clothes line—an old of navigating the Paraguay river. The Presi-

Mrs. S., thinking, this must, of course, be a further operations.

ghostly exclamation, uttered a wild scream, and attempted to escape down the narrow staircase. Archibald, starting from his place of concealment, gave chase. Mrs. S. stumbled midway on the flight of stairs, and Mr. S. having just reached her, and made a grab at her dishevelled hair as it streamed backwards, the amiable partners were precipitated to the bottom together. Both were rather badly bruised, and the cries of the lady raised the neighborhood. Archibald was arrested for making a disturbance, and practising on the tender sensibilities of his wife. He was bound over to keep the peace in a penalty of fifty doll rs, when he jocularly proposed his suspended effigy as his surety—but he found

to his sorrow, straw bail, was not acceptible un-der the administration of Mayor Jones. AN ACT

To Amend an act entitled "an act to au-THORIZE THE FORMATION OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY," AND TO fying Rier. GRANT AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives now met and sitting in General As-sembly and by the authority of the same, That an act entitled an act to authorize the forma-tion of the Savannab River Valley Railroad Company," passed the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the samesis hereby amended in the following particulars, to wit:

1. That the name and style of the said com-

pany shall be changed to the Savannah Valley Railroad Company.

2. That the said company shall have power to construct a branch of their road from any point on the main trunk in Abbeville district to Abbeville Court House, and also shall have power to construct a branch of their road from point on the main trunk where the branch to Abbeville Court House coommences, to some point on the Savannah River at or near Vienna, and for that purpose to accept and receive stock already subscribed or hearafter to be subscribed, and to be paid on such terms as have already or

may hearafter he prescribed.
3. That for the purpose of aiding in constucting the said Savannah Valley Railroad from Hamburg to Anderson or its terminus, and the respective branches to Abbeville Court House, and to or near Vienna, whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the Comptroller General that five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the said company by responsible persons or corporations, and that the company has been duly organized, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby authorized and required, to subscribe on the part of the State the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shares belonging to the State in the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company and Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company at their par value.

4. Whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the Comptroller General that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in by the stockholders and expended in the construction of said road, the Comptroller General shall transfer and deliver to said company so much of the stock, of the State in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company as shall amount, at its par value, to one hundred thousand dollars; and when similar proof shall be produced to the Comptroller General that one hundred thousand dollars more shall have been paid in and expended as aforesaid, the Comptroller General shall transfer and deliver ninety-four thousand dollars more of said stock to said company, and in the same manner the remaining subscription of fifty-six thousand dollars in the stock of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company shall be paid to the said "Savannah Valley Railroad Company."
when the said road shall be finished and in operation. And the Comptroller General, on making such transfers shall take, in the name of the State, certificates from the said company for an amount of shares corresponding to the

aforesaid subscription. 5. The State shall in no way whatever be liable for the debts and contracts of the said Railroad Company.

6. The State shall have the same right in the company, and its management, as is reserved to private stockholders; and the General Assembly report exhibiting its condition and prospects.

7. In case any of the payments made by the State shall be in advance of the calls upon the private stockholders, the State shall have a lien upon the whole property of the company to secure the same to the State.

8. An irrevocable condition is hereby imposed on said company, that it shall unite its road with the South Carolina Railroad at the town of Hamburg, or elsewhere, with a track of the ame gauge and on such terms as may be agreed on by the said companies.

AN ACT

VILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY. AND THE NEWBERRY AND CHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TO OPEN BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF SAID COMPANIES.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House ral Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the time allowed to the Greenville and Coan act to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company," ratfiled on the twentieth day of December, in the year of three, be extended so that the said company shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered, within two years after the ratification of vate soldier or sailor whose last cry in expiring this act, in such manner and form, and at such times and places, as the direction of said company may order, to open and close books of subn; may order, to open and close books or sub-scription for new stock in the capital of said of the country.

War, it is true, brings with it cruel sacrifices, a branch of their road from some point on their main trunk, west of the Saluda River to connect with the South Carolina Railroad at or east of Aiken.

SEC. 2. That an act entitled an act to augot-there's no. knife in the kitchen sharp thorize the formation of the Newberry and Chester Railroad Company, passed on the twentieth You can go round to Mr. Homes, the shoe-maker, High street; he is only two squares off, thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be and the same is hereby so amended, that the time prescribed in said act for the subscription of ly, white you are in the neighborhood, you can call at your Aunt Sukey's and ask how the Newberry and Chester Railroad Company be baby is. Ard, Molly, you can stop at the gro- extended to two years from and after the pascery shop as you come back, and get a pound of best moist sugar Poor Archy!" sighed Mrs. the commencement of work on said road.

vy Department from Consul Hopkins, at Pararope might have answered his purpose."

dent had even gone so far as to order all AmeriHere a voice which sounded 'ike that of the cans connected with the company out of the the supposed suicide, broke in upon Mrs. Stan- country, forbade American vessels of war to enter the waters of Paraguay, and obliged the United States Surveying expedition to suspend EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Conistock, arrived at New-York a little before four o'clock on Thur-day afternoon. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult., being seven days later.

The U. S. Mail steam ship Baltic Capt. James

Among her passengers are Commodore Perry, of the Japan squadron, and the bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg.

[Extracts from Foreign Journals.] Russia.

Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within the first fortnight of January. Prince Paskiewitch has ordered the immediate enrollment of three parks of flying artillery. The recruits of the new levy are to create a second grand army of reserve, to be concentrated in and around Moscow.

Twenty thousand men were occupied in forti-A Russian ukase has been published ordainin

hat whoever after battle shall commit acts of cruelty on the wounded, or unresisting, shall suffer death. The chief engineer officer who conducted the

defence of Sebastopol is Gen. Destrem, a French-A levy of ten men in every thousand has been ordered in the eastern half of the Empire, to be

completed by March 15th. The frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland next to Russia are denuded of troops.

The Constitutional states, on the authority of a Warsaw informant, that the news of the recent calling out of the battallions of reserve of

The resource in question was exhausted as long ago as February last.

ENGLAND. Parliament has abjourned and the Royal asent has been given to the foreign enlistment bill. The measure continues unpopular. It is said that the articles of the German confederation expressly forbid German subjects from entering the military service of foreign States.

The war was absorbing all interests, and a arge loan was about to be effected. Col. Colt denies, in letter to the London Times, that he has offered to supply pistols to the army of the Czar.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, was at Gibraltar on Dec. 12. The steamer New York passed the Straits on the same day.

FRANCE. On Tuesday, the 26th, at one o'clock, the Emperor opened in person, at the Palace of the Tuileries, in the Salle des Marechaux, the legislative session of 1855, and received the oaths of the new members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The throne was placed at the end of the room on a dais, in the bay of the window looking into the garden. On the right of the throne was placed a chair for Prince Jerome

Napoleon, absent on the Emperor's service. he Emperor having taken his place in front of the throne, having Prince Jerome Napoleon on his right, and Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte and Prince Lucien Murat on his left, the whole of the persons being upstanding and uncovered, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, after having the order of his Majesty, said, ' Gentlemen, be seated." The Emperor then delivered the

following speech: Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les De putes: Since your last meeting, great deeds have been accomplished. The appeal which I made to the country to defray the expenses of the war was so well responded to, that the result has surpassed my hopes. In the Baltic as in the Black Sea, our arms have been victorious. Two great battles have added renown to our standard. The intimney of our relations with England has been briliantly attested. The English Parliament has voted thanks to our generals and to our soldiers. A great empire, made young again by the chivalrous sentiments of its Sove-reigns, has detached itself from the power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty-defensive to day, offensive, perhaps, to-morrow-which unites his causes with

that of France and England. Thus, gentlemen, as the war is prolonged the number of our allies increases, and the ties alshall at any time have a right to examine into the condition of the said company, and the comin fact, more secure than the names of victories pany shall annually submit to the Legislature a shared by the two armies and recalling a common glory, the same anxieties and the same hopes agitating the two countries, and the same aims and the same intentions animating the two Governments in all parts of the globe? Thus the alliance with England is not the effect of a mere passing interest or of political expediency, but it is the union of two powerful nations associated on the triumph of a cause in which for more than a century their own greatness, the interest of civilization, and the liberty of Europe are at the same time involved. Join me, then, in the name of France, the Parliament for its esteemed chief, for their valiant co-operation TO EXTEND THE TIME ALLOWED THE GREEN- Next year, should peace not be established, I hope to obtain the assistance of Germany whose union and prosperity we desire.

I am happy in paying a just tribute of praise to the army and first, who, by their devotion and discipline, in the South as in France, have Representatives now met and sitting in Gen. nobly answered my expectations. The army of the East has hitherto borne and overcome everything-disease, fire, tempest, and privations, a lumbia Railroad Company by the act entitled city constantly re-victualled, defended by a formidable artillery on land and sea, and two hostile armies superiour to us in numbers, have been powerless to weaken its courage, or subour Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty due its spirit. Each man nobly did his duty. from the marshal who seemed to have forced death to wait till he had conquered, to the priwas a prayer for France, and a cheer for the elect of his country. Let us, then, together proclaim that the army and fleet have deserved well

yet everything bids me push it on with vigor, and for this purpose I count upon your assistance. The army at present consists of 518,000 soldiers and 113 000 horses, and the n vy of 62,000 sailors affoat. It is indispensably necessary to keep this force in an effective state; and to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the annual discharges and by the war, I shall ask of you; as I did last year, a levy of 140,000 men. A law will be brought before you for amelioraing the position of soldiers re-enlisting without increasing the expense; it will be of immense advantage to increase the number of veteran soldiers in the army, and to allow in future the weight of conscription to be diminished. I hope that this law will soon meet with your approval.

I shall demand of you authority to conclude a Carolina's gifted sons, appears in the Sayannah new national loan. Although this measure will Republican: increase the public debt, we must not forget diture on a level with the receipts, and the ordi- has been in patriots and statesmen. nary budgets, to be presented to you will be found in equilibrium, while the resources of the

sustained, that all the great works of public fifty years imprisonment. When he leaves the utility are continued, and that Providence has prison, in the year 1900, he will be 68 years old.

graciously given us a harvey sufficient for wants. The Government nevertheless does close its eyes to the uneasiness caused by dearness of provision, but has taken every m sure in its power to prevent and lighten this t easiness, and has founded in several 11 ces n

elements of work. The contest which is going on, restrained it is by moderation and justice, although it eases the heart to beat, has caused so little alar to the commercial interest, that the different

parts of the globe will soon bring together he all the fruits of prace.

Foreigners cannot but be struck with the narkable speciacle of a country, which, count on the divine protection, sustain with energy war at six hundred leagues from its frontie and which envelops with equal ardor its intern riches—a country where war does not preve agriculture and industry from prospering, n

the arts from flourishing, and where the genit of the nations shows itself in every thing whice can bring glory to France. The Emperor and Empress thereupon with drow, attended as at their entry, and at a quarte to two a second salvo of 101 guns, announce

he conclusion of the proceedings.
His speech was highly praised, but it cause slight depression of the funds both in France On the 27th, the Minister of finance was an thorized to raise a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

AUSTRIA. The Wanderer of Vienna, of the 23d, says "A letter from Tcharakou states that there had been a sanguinary engagement between the Russians and a battalion of Tunis infantry white was making a reconnoissance. The latter had the Russian corps of Grenadiers is incorrect. the advantage."

> pitals of the Austrian mobile army have bee 3d artillery regiment is being placed on a ful war footing, and in a few weeks will proceed with a powerful staff to Galicia. Several companies of engineers and pioneers have also recently received orders to be prepared to march. FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

A letter from Vienna says :- " The field hos

THE United States are composed of 32 States and 9 Territories. They contain a population of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are white. The extent of sea cost is 12.660 miles. The length of its ten principal rivers is 20%

000 miles. The surface of the 5 great lakes is 90.000 square miles.
The number of miles of Railway in operation 20,000 which cost \$600,000,000.

The length of canals is 5.000 miles. It contains the longest railway on the globe, the Illinois Central, which is 734 miles. The annual value of its agricultural producions is \$200,000,000.

Its most valuable production is Indian corr which yields annually 400,000,000 bushels. The amount of registered and enrolled tonmage is 4,407,010 tons. The amount of capital invested in manufac-

ures is \$600,000.000. The amount of foreign imports in 1853, was \$267.978.947—and of its exports \$230.971,-

The annual amount of its internal trade is \$600,000,000. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is \$1.500,000,000.

The annual value of the income of their inhabitants is 1 000 000 000 The value of its farms and live stock i. \$500. 000,000.

Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are mong the richest in the world. The value of gold produced is \$100.000,000. The surface of its coal fields is 138,131 square

Its receipts for customs, land, &c., &c., in 1852. was \$51,472,274, and its expenditures \$43,543, 263, Within her borders are 80.000. schools, 6,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 3,800 churches.

MUTTON RATHER THAN BEEF-A PLEA FOR SHEEP .- We sincerely wish that the American people would substitute mutton for beef and pork to a much greater extent than they have been in the habit of soing. Mutton is more nutritious and wholesome than beef, and vastly more so than pork. In fact the latter ought not to be eaten at all, and especially the fat parts. Where on earth are there so healthy and robustlooking people as the English of all classes? It is not simply the fogs and humidity of their climate which gives them their robust appearance and good looks; for people near them, with a climate almost like theirs, look very differently. So far as meats are concerned, they are muttoneaters; probably more than half the animal food consumed in England being mutton. But it is not Merino nor Saxony mutton-nor of the ragon this solemn occasion, in thanking here, and in the name of France, the Parliament for its lish, Scotch, Welsh and Irish mutton is mainly of improved breeds, well bred and thoroughly cared for. These we may have in a high per-fection as they, by obtaining the breeds, and bestowing a little pains in their propagation and feeding. We are glad to know that the attention of many of our farmers is turning to that branch of stook, and we trust that the good taste and discrimination of consumers of meats will give a substantial encouragement to their endeavors

-American Agriculturist. AFFAIRS OF HONOR IN AFRICA.—The following account of the way in which they manage affairs of honor in Africa is from Captain Ca-

not's book:

"At the appointed time the duellists appeared upon "the field of honor," accompanied by friends who were to witness their victory or sympathize in their defeat. Each stalwart savage leaped into the arena, armed with a cow-hide cat, whose sharp and triple thongs were capable of inflicting the hardest blows. They stripped, and tossed their cowries into the air, to determine which of the two should receive the first lashing. The unfortunate loser immediately took his stand, and received, with the firmness of a martyr, the allotted number of blows. Then came the turn of the whipper, who, equal constancy, offered his back to the scourge of the enraged sufferer. Thus they alternated until one gave in, or until the bystanders decreed victory to him who bore the punishment longest without wincing. The flaved backs of these "chivalrous men of honor" were ever after dis

played in token of bravery." THE LATE CHANCELLOR JOHNSON,-The annexed handsome and appropriate compliment to this late eminent Jurist and Patriot, and one of

Chancellor Johnson, of South Carolina, and that by the conversation of the Rentes the inter- at one time Governor of the State, died on the est of the debt has been reduced by 214 millions. 6th inst. He was one of the greatest and purest The object of my efforts is to place the expen- men ever produced by that State, prolific as it

A Long SENTENCE.—Baker, the young man oan will suffice to meet the demands of the war. of 18, convicted for partici ation in the burg'ary You will see with pleasure that our revenues at E. B. Ward's store, and an attempt to kill his have not diminished, that industrial enterprise is clerks, was sentenced, in Detroit, on Monday, to